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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried industries saw increased employment in 1988

The end of a year is a time for reflection. As the new year begins, it is interesting to examine what changes occurred in South Dakota's labor market. In 1988, South Dakota noted substantial job growth in its nonfarm wage and salaried employment, by adding 7,100 jobs to its labor market. The 264,000 nonfarm wage and salaried jobs marked the highest annual average level recorded in South Dakota. This is the seventh consecutive year that South Dakota has experienced job growth.

The addition of 7,100 jobs to South Dakota's labor market gave the state its largest year-to-year percentage increase noted (2.8 percent) since 1984. From 1983 to 1984, South Dakota experienced a tremendous over-the-year nonfarm wage and salaried employment increase as it began to recover from the recession of the early 1980s.

In order to examine year-to-year employment changes, annual averages are calculated. Annual averages are determined by averaging monthly employment levels in each of the major industry groups. These averages can then be used to show the year-to-year employment change in each industry. The following is a review of some of the changes that occurred in South Dakota's major industries in 1988.

Services

Because one in every four nonfarm wage and salaried jobs is in the services industry, it is not surprising that this industry led all industries in job growth in 1988. This industry posted an employment level of 64,900, which was a 2,800 job increase from 1987. Because of the diversity of this industry, and the fact that more than ever before society is demanding the services this industry supplies, South Dakota has seen steady growth.

For the second year in a row, the medical and health services division dominated job growth in the services industry, by adding approximately 1,000 jobs. Health care, especially hospitals, is becoming more concentrated in urban centers with fewer employers in rural areas. As this occurs, more health care providers are attempting to provide more and different types of specialized health care, such as open-heart surgery and cancer treatment. In past years, many of these services were available only out of state.

The growth in health services may be partially attributed to the increasing longevity of the population and more emphasis being placed on health care and fitness. Other factors contributing to increased employment is the continuing popularity of outpatient medical care, hospices, home health care, dependent care for adults, and drug and alcohol treatment centers.

The hotel, amusement, personal and business division showed a job increase of 1,100 in 1988. This was a 6.3 percent increase from 1987 levels. Much of the increased activity in employment occurred because of the demand for temporary workers, computer and data processing services and increased video rental. Hotels and motels posted slight employment growth. However, these businesses may have experienced a larger employment growth if forest fires would not have occurred during the peak of the tourist season.

The social and membership services sectors also saw annual average increases in areas such as counseling and residential care centers.

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Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry posted a 1,500 job increase over 1987 levels. The annual average employment in this industry for 1988 was 30,800, which increased 5.1 percent from 1987 to 1988. This industry makes up approximately 12 percent of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs.

The manufacturing industry remained a very cyclical industry in 1988. Several industries with large employers remained in a state of flux because of labor contract negotiations, financial problems, and foreign competition. However, the manufacturing industry also saw a major revitalization through the expansion of many smaller manufacturing firms.

Much of the job increase in this industry occurred in the durable goods division, especially in businesses that produce farm, construction and industrial machinery; and fabricated metals.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

The trade industry in South Dakota grew 2.2 percent in 1988 and added 1,500 jobs. This industry's annual average employment for 1988 was 68,900. This employment accounted for more than 26 percent of the state's nonfarm wage and salaried jobs.

The general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores sector of this industry accounted for more than 500 of the 800 job growth in the retail trade division. The grand opening of department stores in different areas of the state contributed a great deal to this increase. Along with the addition of more stores, an extended Christmas shopping period, with good weather, helped increase the need for additional workers in 1988.

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations also saw increased job activity in 1988. Much of the employment growth in the automotive dealerships occurred because of the increasing number of used vehicle dealerships. Gasoline stations saw increased employment because of expanded convenience services.

Convenience stores continued to make their presence felt in both urban and rural areas during 1988. Convenience stores, especially in recreation areas, did well as more and more South Dakotans took in-state three-day mini-vacations. These establishments also continued to follow the lead of food stores in 1988, and expanded their product lines beyond gas and groceries, to include such services and items as video rentals and liquor products.

Although employment in the eating and drinking sector of this industry continued to grow in 1988, this sector traditionally sees a substantial turnover of businesses. In 1988, many new establishments opened, hoping to find their niche in the market, taking the place of other businesses which closed because of changing demographic, economic, and eating choice changes.

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

The transportation, communication and public utilities industry recorded an annual average employment level of 13,700 for 1988. This was an increase of 900 jobs (or 7.0 percent) over 1987 levels.

Several changes occurred in the transportation division of this industry. The transportation division felt the loss of the trucking portion of a major firm. However, employment in this division continued to increase. Some of the employment was recouped when a transportation service firm, which was previously classified in the services industry, was added to the transportation division.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The finance, insurance and real estate industry ended 1988 with an annual average employment level of 14,500, adding 200 jobs from 1987. This industry has enjoyed consistent employment growth since 1958.

Although this industry remained relatively stable in 1988, much of the growth that did occur took place in credit agencies, other than banks. It appears that growth in this industry was due to increased workload, as South Dakota credit agencies saw more credit activity occurring.

Banks and savings and loan companies continued to consolidate with stronger financial institutions. Thus, this sector experienced a slight employment decrease during 1988.

In the insurance sector, the independent insurance agents showed employment growth while insurance agents representing a single company experienced no employment growth.

Mining

Although the mining industry is South Dakota's smallest industry, it continued to remain the states most stable industry during 1988. Mining employment grew by a modest 100 jobs from 1987 to 1988, and has remained stable or fluctuated only slightly since 1974.

Because South Dakota has the largest gold mine in the United States, most of this industry's employment is created by mining for gold in the Black Hills. Several new firms have recently started surface mining for gold, which seems to be resulting in a shift from underground to surface mining.

Construction

After experiencing several years of continued job growth, the construction industry declined by 300 jobs over 1987 levels.

The first six months of 1988 showed lower employment levels with the remainder of the year paralleling 1987 levels. Larger businesses in the construction industry, especially highway and street contractors, employed fewer workers in 1988. Even though the building and special trade construction increased in the number of firms, they did not hire enough workers to make up for the loss of employment in larger businesses.

Commercial and residential construction activity occurred mainly in areas showing population growth.

Government

Federal government ended 1988 with an annual average employment level of 10,800, decreasing slightly from 1987 levels. The national security sector of federal government, however, added 200 jobs because of the addition of a work shift at a retail facility at Ellsworth Air Force Base. This increase somewhat offset the decreases which occurred throughout federal government.

State government remained relatively unchanged during 1988, with an annual average employment of 16,000. Local government posted an average employment growth of 500 jobs during 1988. Three hundred of these jobs were in the local education sector and can be attributed to the hiring of additional teachers because of increased enrollment in elementary schools in certain regions of the state. This sector also saw increased employment because of the addition and expansion of services in gifted and special education programs.

Statewide South Dakota Nonfarm Employment

1987 - 1988 Annual Averages

Industry Title	1988 Average	1987 Average	Net Change 87-88	Percent Change 87-88	Percent of Total
Total Nonfarm	**264,000**	**256,900**	**7,100**	**2.8**	**100.0**
Mining	2,700	2,700	0	.0	1.0
Construction	9,300	9,600	-300	-3.1	3.5
Manufacturing	30,800	29,300	1,500	5.1	11.7
Durable Goods	17,100	16,100	1,000	6.2	6.5
Nondurable Goods	13,700	13,200	500	3.8	5.2
Transportation & Utilities	13,700	12,800	900	7.0	5.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	68,900	67,400	1,500	2.2	26.1
Wholesale Trade	17,500	16,900	600	3.6	6.6
Retail Trade	51,400	50,500	900	1.8	19.5
Finance, Insurance & R.E.	14,500	14,300	200	1.4	5.5
Services	64,900	62,100	2,800	4.5	24.6
Government	59,300	58,900	400	.7	22.5

Persons In the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1988 (1)				December 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,120,000	115,978,000	6,142,000	5.0 (3)	120,206,000	113,679,000	6,526,000	5.4 (3)
South Dakota	346,500	330,400	16,100	4.6	351,100	334,300	16,800	4.8
Sioux Falls MSA	70,676	67,426	3,250	4.6	74,047	70,172	3,875	5.2
Rapid City MSA	38,928	36,997	1,931	5.0	39,618	37,711	1,907	4.8
Aurora	1,348	1,336	12	0.9	1,318	1,301	17	1.3
Beadle	9,358	8,970	388	4.1	9,172	8,844	328	3.6
Bennett	1,365	1,320	45	3.3	1,335	1,306	29	2.2
Bon Homme	3,280	3,235	45	1.4	3,383	3,316	67	2.0
Brookings	14,847	13,499	1,348	9.1	13,212	12,557	655	5.0
Brown	19,592	18,737	855	4.4	20,682	19,511	1,171	5.7
Brule	2,404	2,365	39	1.6	2,478	2,388	90	3.6
Buffalo	372	345	27	7.3	461	423	38	8.2
Butte	3,242	3,097	145	4.5	3,765	3,542	223	5.9
Campbell	1,103	1,031	72	6.5	1,064	1,020	44	4.1
Charles Mix	3,775	3,595	180	4.8	3,755	3,630	125	3.3
Clark	1,796	1,716	80	4.5	1,833	1,725	108	5.9
Clay	6,202	5,952	250	4.0	6,210	5,972	238	3.8
Codington	12,283	11,744	539	4.4	11,966	11,323	643	5.4
Corson	1,442	1,380	62	4.3	1,508	1,412	96	6.4
Custer	3,819	3,615	204	5.3	3,181	2,987	194	6.1
Davison	9,294	9,048	246	2.6	9,014	8,722	292	3.2
Day	3,342	3,107	235	7.0	3,373	3,166	207	6.1
Deuel	2,210	2,152	58	2.6	2,121	2,029	92	4.3
Dewey	1,881	1,765	116	6.2	2,068	1,905	163	7.9
Douglas	1,637	1,579	58	3.5	1,839	1,678	161	8.8
Edmunds	2,018	1,917	101	5.0	2,186	2,107	79	3.6
Fall River	3,268	3,138	130	4.0	3,652	3,506	146	4.0
Faulk	1,127	1,088	39	3.5	1,156	1,141	15	1.3
Grant	4,008	3,841	167	4.2	4,198	4,006	192	4.6
Gregory	2,364	2,288	76	3.2	2,342	2,258	84	3.6
Haakon	1,132	1,107	25	2.2	1,263	1,228	35	2.8
Hamlin	2,282	2,137	145	6.4	2,401	2,293	108	4.5
Hand	1,884	1,806	78	4.1	1,990	1,934	56	2.8
Hanson	1,112	1,062	50	4.5	1,382	1,357	25	1.8
Harding	751	743	8	1.1	710	698	12	1.7
Hughes	9,123	8,788	335	3.7	8,908	8,610	298	3.3
Hutchinson	4,200	3,973	227	5.4	4,068	3,934	134	3.3
Hyde	862	798	64	7.4	867	832	35	4.0
Jackson	1,435	1,375	60	4.2	1,406	1,356	50	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	December 1988 (1)				December 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,043	1,029	14	1.3	1,148	1,106	42	3.7
Jones	648	592	56	8.6	623	588	35	5.6
Kingsbury	2,537	2,366	171	6.7	2,934	2,825	109	3.7
Lake	5,361	5,154	207	3.9	5,295	5,038	257	4.9
Lawrence	10,528	10,047	481	4.6	10,123	9,518	605	6.0
Lincoln	7,261	6,941	320	4.4	7,434	6,948	486	6.5
Lyman	1,571	1,511	60	3.8	1,364	1,289	75	5.5
McCook	2,755	2,641	114	4.1	2,850	2,729	121	4.2
McPherson	1,412	1,325	87	6.2	1,602	1,535	67	4.2
Marshall	2,233	2,101	132	5.9	2,264	2,143	121	5.3
Meade	9,136	8,729	407	4.5	8,881	8,422	459	5.2
Mellette	779	740	39	5.0	993	928	65	6.5
Miner	1,581	1,567	14	0.9	1,251	1,230	21	1.7
Minnehaha	70,676	67,426	3,250	4.6	74,047	70,172	3,875	5.2
Moody	3,299	3,092	207	6.3	3,239	3,035	204	6.3
Pennington	38,928	36,997	1,931	5.0	39,618	37,711	1,907	4.8
Perkins	2,245	2,204	41	1.8	2,247	2,199	48	2.1
Potter	1,345	1,316	29	2.2	1,486	1,402	84	5.7
Roberts	4,433	4,140	293	6.6	4,467	4,160	307	6.9
Sanborn	1,093	1,039	54	4.9	1,177	1,154	23	2.0
Shannon	2,449	2,263	186	7.6	2,435	2,233	202	8.3
Spink	3,545	3,464	81	2.3	3,733	3,614	119	3.2
Stanley	1,593	1,498	95	6.0	1,615	1,525	90	5.6
Sully	746	727	19	2.5	782	769	13	1.7
Todd	2,651	2,540	111	4.2	2,544	2,404	140	5.5
Tripp	3,165	3,043	122	3.9	3,064	2,993	71	2.3
Turner	4,112	3,798	314	7.6	3,991	3,770	221	5.5
Union	5,045	4,814	231	4.6	4,989	4,693	296	5.9
Walworth	2,958	2,809	149	5.0	3,024	2,915	109	3.6
Yankton	10,292	9,995	297	2.9	10,497	10,155	342	3.3
Ziebach	894	873	21	2.3	1,126	1,099	27	2.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.8. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

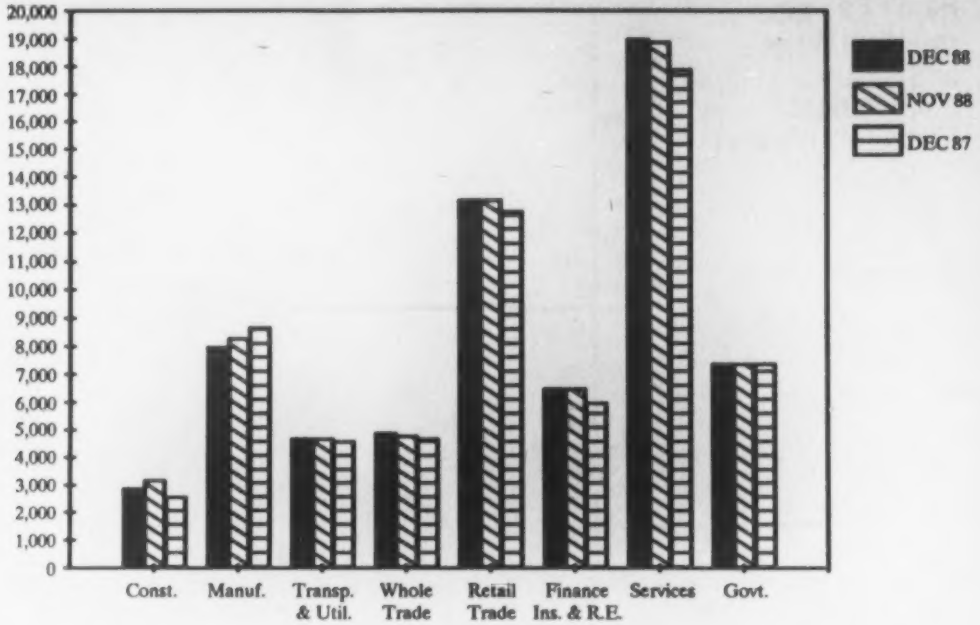
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	260,100	261,600	256,300	-.6	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	200,000	201,600	196,200	-.8	1.9
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,400	.0	4.2
CONSTRUCTION	9,200	10,400	9,200	-11.5	.0
MANUFACTURING	29,400	30,100	29,800	-2.3	-1.3
Durable Goods	16,100	16,300	16,600	-1.2	-3.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,800	9,900	10,400	-1.0	-5.8
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,700	13,200	-2.2	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	8,200	7,600	-4.9	2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,800	.0	-3.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,000	12,800	12,400	1.6	4.8
Transportation	7,900	7,600	7,400	3.9	6.8
Communication	2,900	2,900	2,700	.0	7.4
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	68,700	68,400	67,300	.4	2.1
Wholesale Trade	16,600	16,600	16,500	.0	.6
Durable Goods	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,100	.0	1.1
Retail Trade	52,000	51,800	50,800	.4	2.4
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,300	9,000	9,100	3.3	2.2
Food Stores	8,300	8,300	8,000	.0	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,700	14,200	.0	3.5
Finance	9,400	9,300	8,800	1.1	6.8
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,500	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,400	4,400	3,900	.0	12.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	62,600	62,700	60,900	-.2	2.8
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	16,500	16,500	16,100	.0	2.5
Personal and Business	7,900	8,100	7,800	-2.5	1.3
Medical and Health Services	24,300	24,300	23,600	.0	3.0
Hospitals	10,900	11,000	10,700	-.9	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,900	.8	3.9
Educational Services	5,000	5,100	4,600	-2.0	8.7
Social Services	4,500	4,500	4,300	.0	4.7
Membership Organizations	8,800	8,900	9,000	-1.1	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	60,100	60,000	60,100	.2	.0
Federal	10,700	10,700	10,800	.0	-.9
State	16,300	16,400	16,300	-.6	.0
State Education	7,900	7,900	7,900	.0	.0
Local	33,000	32,900	33,100	.3	-.3
Local Education	19,700	19,600	19,600	.5	.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

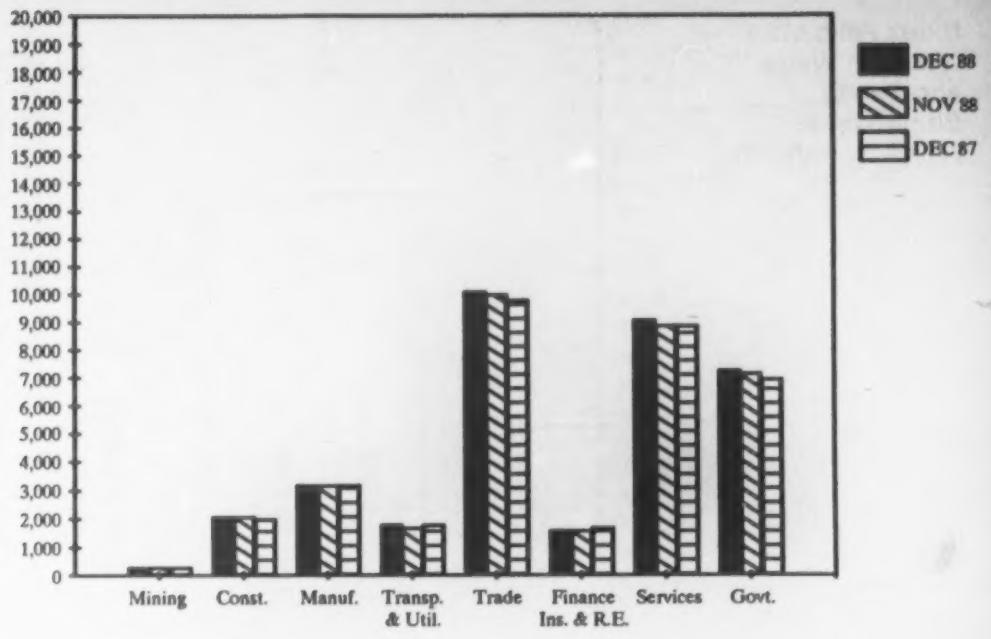


	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	66,600	67,200	64,700	-.9	2.9
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,900	3,200	2,600	-9.4	11.5
MANUFACTURING	8,000	8,300	8,700	-3.6	-8.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,600	.0	2.2
TRADE	18,000	18,000	17,500	.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,700	2.1	4.3
Retail Trade	13,200	13,200	12,800	.0	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,500	6,500	6,000	.0	8.3
SERVICES	19,000	18,900	17,900	.5	6.1
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,400	.0	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,400	35,000	34,500	1.1	2.6
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,000	.0	5.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,700	1,800	5.9	.0
TRADE	10,100	10,000	9,800	1.0	3.1
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,000	1,900	5.0	10.5
Retail Trade	7,900	8,000	7,800	-1.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,700	.0	-5.9
SERVICES	9,100	8,900	8,900	2.2	2.2
GOVERNMENT	7,300	7,200	7,000	1.4	4.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Private	165,500	166,600	161,700	34.2	33.5	33.5
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,000	40.4	41.6	42.2
Construction	7,400	8,600	6,700	36.8	39.6	37.1
Manufacturing	22,000	22,700	23,000	43.2	41.2	42.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,900	10,600	10,200	39.7	39.0	38.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,300	60,000	59,000	31.7	30.8	31.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,700	10,700	10,200	35.8	35.5	34.4
Services	52,100	51,900	50,500	31.2	30.5	29.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Private	$252.40	$246.23	$244.55	$7.38	$7.35	$7.30
Mining	497.73	502.53	530.45	12.32	12.08	12.57
Construction	366.90	383.33	355.79	9.97	9.68	9.59
Manufacturing	358.56	337.84	346.80	8.30	8.20	8.16
Transportation & Public Utilities	410.50	400.92	394.35	10.34	10.28	10.19
Wholesale & Retail Trade	194.64	190.04	199.08	6.14	6.17	6.28
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	264.20	259.86	249.06	7.38	7.32	7.24
Services	213.10	204.96	195.06	6.83	6.72	6.59

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	6,200	6,600	44.1	45.2	43.6
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,500	2,500	40.1	39.8	42.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$385.88	$381.04	$349.67	$8.75	$8.43	$8.02
Rapid City MSA	342.45	310.84	327.18	8.54	7.81	7.79

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Sex, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Male	1,875	1,055	2,855
Female	731	954	846
Race, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
White	2,373	1,809	3,444
Nonwhite	233	200	257
Age, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Under 45	1,973	1,493	2,698
Over 45	633	516	1,003
[2]Industry, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Mining	88	27	64
Construction	808	277	912
Manufacturing	546	660	1,465
Transportation & Public Utilities	190	160	103
Trade	421	331	505
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63	81	63
Services	354	341	407
Government	136	132	182
[2]Occupation, Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
Professional & Managerial	262	281	315
Clerical and Sales	352	374	365
Services	247	205	354
Processing	96	56	950
Machine Trade	120	80	115
Benchwork	178	414	123
Structural Work	981	377	1,076
Other	370	222	403
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,606	2,009	3,701
1-2 Weeks	675	438	790
3-4 Weeks	443	413	769
5-14 Weeks	924	723	1,476
15 Weeks & Over	564	435	666

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,866	2,804	3,556	2.2	-19.4
B. Weeks Compensated	10,044	8,704	17,097	15.4	-41.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,065,057	$601,356	$1,662,033	77.1	-35.9
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$43,943,500	$44,013,600	$42,186,900	-.2	4.2
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	5,707	4,980	6,450	14.6	-11.5
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,499	3,209	4,059	9.0	-13.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	4,341	3,708	4,955	17.1	-12.4

	Dec. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$75,156

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Dec. 1988 People	Dec. 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	57	$13,224
J. Partial Employment	56	$4,424

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	120.5	120.3	115.4	0.2	4.4
Retail Trade Sales[2]	138,025	137,809	128,527	0.2	7.4
Privately Owned Housing Starts[3]	1,524	1,558	1,399	-2.2	8.9

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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